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AUTHORS: NA.	sh. Pitibs, Abs, 2200 mileyer, 3, 3; is rise; 9: 5; it of Genes irredistion on the t	emperature-time deputations of polymer
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"Mistenorpholo y of Dermal Leishmaniasis of the Primary Romania City Tyre in Marinum Clinical Forms." Sund Med Dei, Turkhen State Freihead Inst inemi F. V. Stallin, 30 Sep 54. (TI, 21 Sep 52)

S0: Jun 432, 29 Mar 55

Development of cutaneous leishmaniosis into skin cancer. Izv.AM
Turk. SSR no.3:86-87 '55. (MIRA 9:5)

1. Turkmenskiy gosdarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut imeni I.V.
Stalina. (LEISHMANIOSIS)

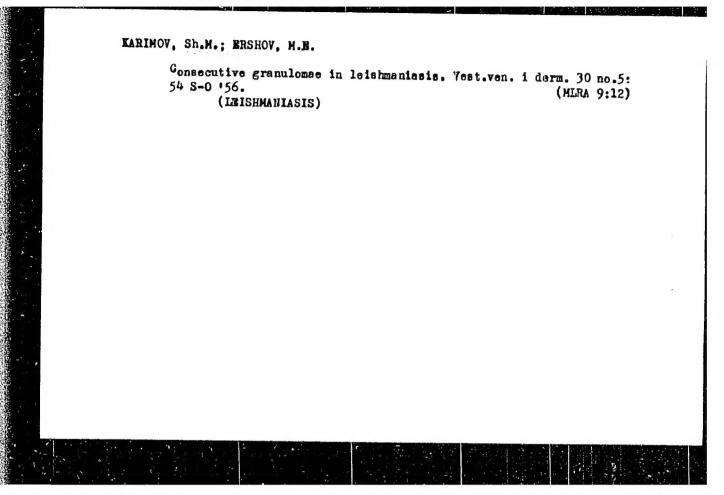
# Morphology of clinical forms of Borovskiy's diseases (cutaneous leishmaniasis) type I. Arkh.pat. 18 no.8:49-52 '56. (MLRA 10:2) 1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki TSSR prof. O.Ta.Reshabek) Turkmenskogo meditsinskogo instituta. (IEISHMANIASIS, CUTANEOUS, pathology. (Bus))

KARIMOV, Sh.M.; ERESHEV, M.E.

On the problem of a tuberculoid form of leishmaniasis. Vest.ven. 1
derm. 30 no.4:57-58 Jl-Ag '56. (MIRA 9:10)

1. Iz kafedr patologicheskoy anatomii i kozhno-venericheskikh
bolezney Turkenskogo mediteinokogo instituta.

(ASHKHABAD--IRISHMANIASIS)



KARIMOV, Sh.H.; KENIG, E.E. Atypical forms of lymphogranulomatosis. Zdrav.Turk. 2 no.1:

(MIRA 12:6) 38-41 Ja-F 58.

1. Iz kufedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. 0.Ya. Rezhabek) Turkmenskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta im. I.V. Stalina. (HODOKIN'S DISEASE) (INTESTINES-DISEASES)

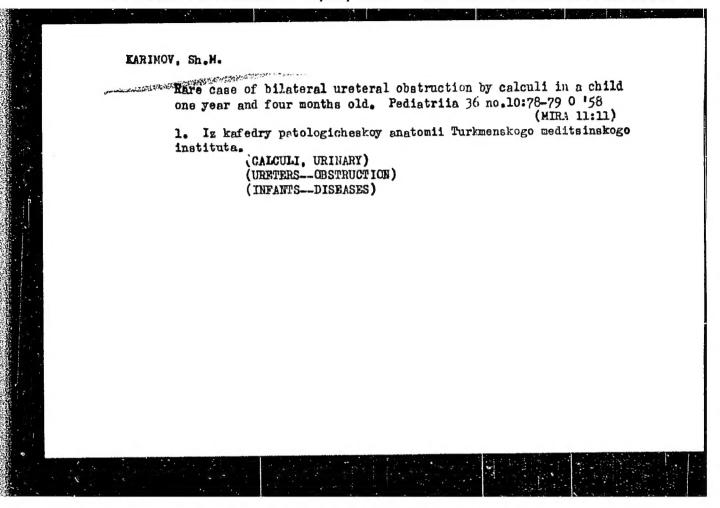
CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720009-4" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

### KARIMOV, Sh.H., kand.med.nauk

Malignant mesothelioma of the pleura. Zdrav.Turk. 2 no.3:40-41 My-Je '58. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. 0. Ya. Rezhabek) Turkmenskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta im. I.V.Stalina.

(PLEURA--CANCER)



KORNIYENKO, Z.P. (Koneva); BELOVA, Ye.M.; KARIMOV, St.M.; ANNAVELIYEV, O.A.

On visceral leishmaniasis in dogs in Ashkhabad. Med.paraz.i paraz. bol. 37 no.5:609 S-0 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Iz Turkmenskogo sel skokhozyaystvennogo instituta imeni M.I. Kalinina. Ashkhabadskogo instituta epidemiologii i gigiyeny Turkmenskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.V. Stalina.

(LEISHMANIASIS VISCERAL epidemiol.)

KARIMOV, Sh.M.; MESHCHERINA, Ye.M.

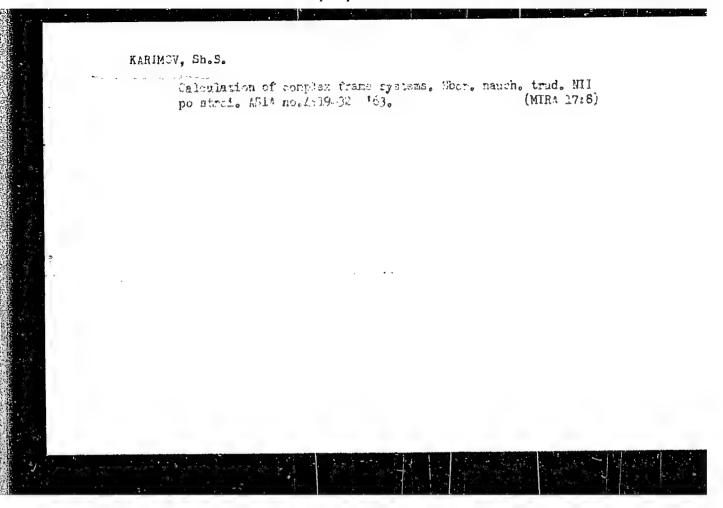
Connection of leishmaniasis in dogs with human leishmaniasis. Zdrav. Turk. 4 no.4:21-24 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. 0.Ya.Rezhabek) Turkmenskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta im. I.V. Stalina i Ashkhabadskogo instituta epidemiologii i gigiyeny (dir. - dotsent Ye.S. Popova).

KORNIYENKO, Z.P.; EELOVA, Ye.M.; KARIMOV, Sh.M.

Study of visceral leishmaniasis in Ashkhahad dogs. Vop.kraev.
paraz.Turk.SSR 3:161-167 '62. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut imeni M.I.Kalinina, Institut
epidemiologii i gigiyeny, Ashkhabad i Meditsinskiy institut,
Ashkhabad. (ASHKHABAD.—LEISHMANIASIS) (ASHKHABAD.—DOGS.—DISEASES AND PESTS)



Using electronic divital computers in determinion to frequencial and shapes of natural vibrations of framewhith contentrates masses, izv. SN "z. SSR. Sec. tekn. nauk i ne.3:26-42 [64.

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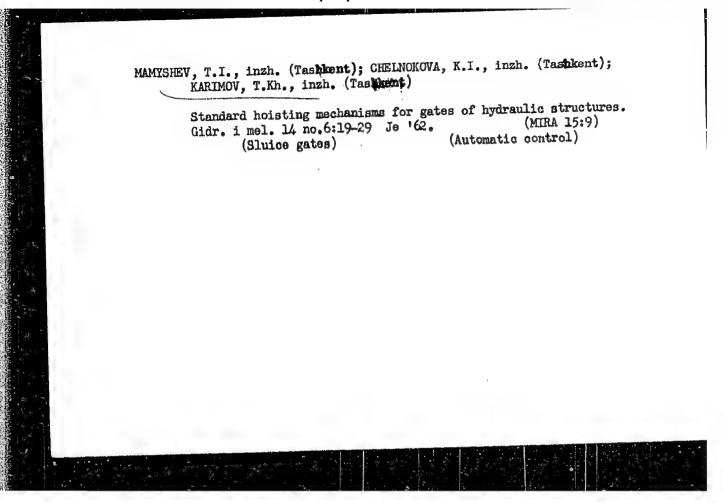
Harrow, T., Cand Biol Sci — (dim) "Moridant with Lodin of the encicut alluvial Fungsdaring plain." That and 150 copies (Acad of Sci UnSSR. Inst of Soil Science) 150 copies (17, 19-50, 127)

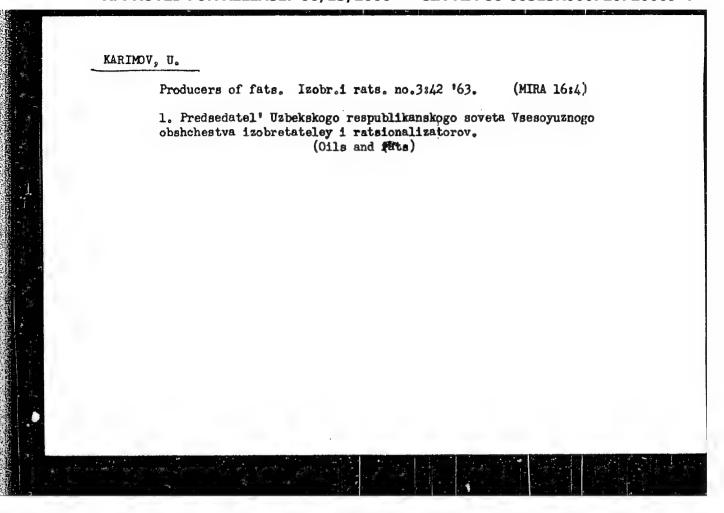
GENUSOV, A.Z.; KARIMOV, T.K.; GORBUNOV, B.V., kand.geologo-mineralog.
nauk, ovv.red.; CHAYKA, G.V., red.izd-va; SHARIKOVA, V.P.,
tekhm.red.

[Soil formation on old alluvial plains of Central Asia] O razvitii pochvennogo pokrova na drevnealliuvial'nykh ravninakh
Srednei Azii. Tashkent, Izd-vo Akad.nauk Uzbekskoi SKR, 1958.

(MIRA 12:9)

(Soviet Central Asia--Soil formation)





GARTMAN, Valentin Aleksandrovich; KARIMOV, Ubaydulla Aliyevich; SAPEL'NIKOV, Ivan Alekseyevich; SHLIFER, David Grigor'yevich; BICHEROVA, A., red.

[Pocke handbook for the inventor and innovator] Karmannyi spravochnik izobretatelia i ratsionalizatora. Tashkent, Izd-vo "Uzbekistan," 1965. 150 p. (KIKA 18:8)

EARIMOV U.I.; YUNUSOV, S.Yu., akademik, otvetstvennyy redsktor;

LYUBECHANSKAYA, N.I., redsktor izdatel'stva; SHEPEL'KOV, A.T.,
tekhnicheskiy redsktor

[An unknown work by al-Razi, "The Book of the Secret of Secrets."]
Neizvestnoe sochinenie er-Razi "Kniga tainy tain." Tashkent, Izd-vo
Akad.nauk Uzbekakoi SSR, 1957. 190 p. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Akademiya nauk UzSSR (for Yunusov)
(Muhammad Ibn Zekariya, Abu Bakr, al-Razi, 10th cent.)
(Alchemy)

ABU ALI IBN SINA (AVIGENNA) [deceased]; SAL'YE, M.A., kand.filol.neuk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik [translator]; TERNOVSKIY, V.N., prof., skademik, otv.red.; PETROV, B.D., kand.wed.nauk, red.; ASKAROV, A.A., red.; KARIMOV, U.I., kand.filol.nauk, red.; AZIMDZHANOVA, S.A., kend. 18tor. nauk, red.; ARENDS, A.K., kand. filol.nauk, red.; DZHUMAYEV, V.K., kend.med.nauk; RASULEV, A., starshiy.nsuchnyy sotrudnik; MIL'MAN, Z.A., red.; GOR'KOVAYA, Z.P., tekhn.red. Tashkent. [Canon of medical science] Kanon vrachebnoi nauki. Izd-vo Akad. neuk Uzbekskoi SSR. Book 4. 1960. 767 p. (MIRA 13:12) 1. Institut vostokovedeniya AN UzSSR (for Sel'ye). 2. Akademiya meditainskikh nauk SSSR (for Ternovskiy). 3. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy istorii meditsiny Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Petrov). 4. Zaveduyushchiy laboratoriyey Instituta krayevoy meditsiny, chlenkorrespondent AN UzSSR (for Askarov). (MEDICINE, ARABIC)

ABU ALI IBN SINA (AVICENNA) [deceased]; KARIMOV. U.I., kand.filolog.
nauk [translator]; TERNOVSKIY, V.N., prof., akademik, otv.red.;
AHENDS, A.K., kand.filolog.nauk, otv.red.; PETROV, B.D., kand.med.
nauk, red.; AZIMDZHANOVA, S.A., kand.istor.nauk, red.; ASKAROV, A.A.,
red.; DZHUMAYEV, V.K., kand.med.nauk, red.; KARASIK, V.M., red.;
RASULEV, A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik, red.; MIL'MAN, Z.A., red.;
BABAKHANOVA, A.G., tekhn.red.

[Canon of medical science] Kanon vrachebnoi nauki. Tashkent, Izd-vo Akad.nauk Uzbekskoi SSR. Book 5. 1960. 329 p. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom nauchnogo opisaniya i katalogizatsii rukopisey Instituta vostokovedeniya Akademii nauk UZSSR (for Karimov). 2. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Ternovskiy).
3. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom izucheniya i publikatsii rukopisnykh pamyatnikov Instituta vostokovedeniya AN UZSSR (for Arends).
4. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy istorii meditsiny Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Petrov). 5. Chlen-korrespondent AN UZSSR (for Askarov). 6. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Karasik). 7. Institut vostokovedeniya AN UZSSR (for Rasulev). (MEDICINE, ARABIC)

NASRITDINOV, Kh.N.; KARIMOV, V.A.; KAMILOV, I.K.

Effect of some new alkaloids of the 1-methyl-pyrrolizine series on the coronary blood flow in a dog. Barm. alk. no.1:263-267.62.

(HELIOTHIDANE—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

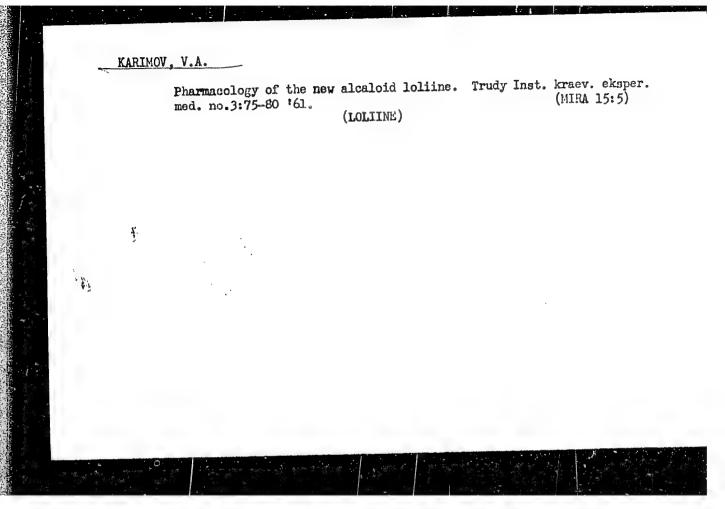
(BLOOD—CIRCULATION)

MINA 16:9)

## Effect of the alkaloid lolline on the action of barbamil and chloral hydrate. Trudy Inst. kraev. eksper. med. no.3:70-74 \*61. (MIRA 15:5) (LOLINE) (BARBAMIL) (CHLORAL)

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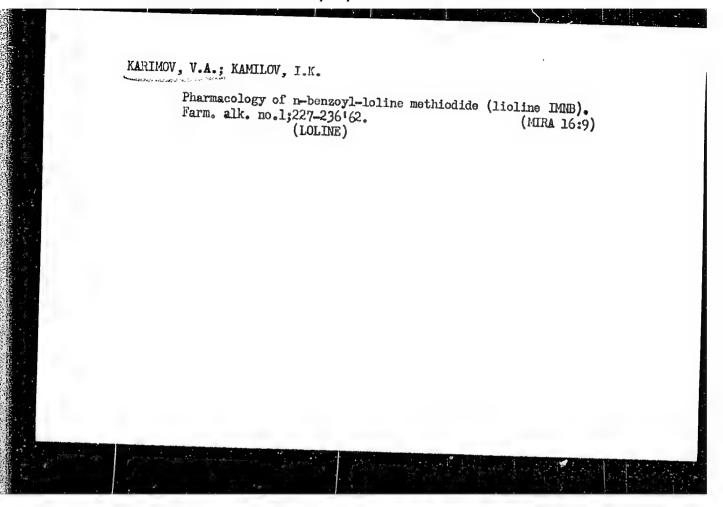
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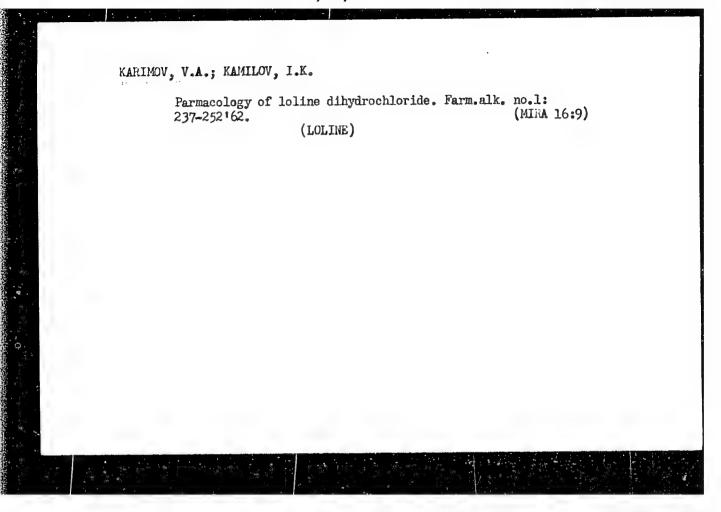


KARIMOV, V.A.

Pharmacology of a new alkaloid rinderin. Med. zhur. Uzb. no.2:78-81 F '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz laboratorii farmakologii i khimioterapii (zav. - detsent I.K. Kamilov) Instituta khimii rastitel'nykh veshchestv AN UZSSR. (ALKALOIDS)





<u>1 36519-65</u>	
ACCESSION NR: AP5003821	8/0242/64/000/011/0006/0009
AUTHOR: Karlmov, V. A.; Ma	Basumov, M. N.
CITIE: Effect of chloring- central nervons system	bata-chloring rindering ethylate on the
SOURCE: Meditainskiy shurn	al Usbakistans, no. 11, 1964, 6-9
OPIC TAGS: drug affects of	hlorine-beta-chlorine rinderine ethylate,
transliterated directly from the properties. The properties, The properties and cabbits in three experiment outly using the or large	udy the authors found that chlorine-beta- /Abstracter's note: Rinderine is m the Russian. / has certain parasympatho- ssent study investigates the effect of the perimeral nervous system of mice and al series: 1) effect on peripheral ion reaction, 2) combined effect of the (chloral hydrate, barbamyl), and 3)

1, 36519-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5003821

the preparation was found to produce an inhibiting effect on motor activity with the dagree of inhibition dependent on dose; thus, a activity with the dagree of inhibition of movement and 50-100 25 mg/kg dose produced only slight inhibition of movement and 50-100 mg/kg doses sharply inhibited movement. In the second series 25-75 mg/kg doses of the preparation combined with chloral hydrate 25-75 mg/kg doses of the preparation combined with 50 mg/kg barbamyl did mg/kg doses of the preparation combined with 50 mg/kg barbamyl did mg/kg doses of the preparation combined with 50 mg/kg barbamyl did mg/kg doses of the preparation combined with 50 mg/kg barbamyl did mg/kg doses of the preparation combined with 50 mg/kg barbamyl did mg/kg doses of the preparation combined with 50 mg/kg barbamyl did not prolong the sedative effect of the latter, but did with increase of the barbamyl dose to 75 mg/kg. In the third series the preparation of the barbamyl dose to 75 mg/kg. In the cerebral cortex. On the depressed the blockettic activity of the cerebral cortex. On the basik of sariler and present findings, it appears that chlorine-beta-chlorine rinderine sthylate has a wide range of pharmacological chlorine rinderine sthylate has a wide range of pharmacological effects which are expressed more strongly in the peripheral nervous system than the CNS. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Othel vostodinoy meditalny Uzbekskogo instituts krayevol meditainy Amn SSSR (Eastern Medicine Section, back Institute of Regional Medicine, AMN SSSR) SUB CODE: IS

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ACC NR: AP6003475

SOURCE CODE: 0242/65/000/008/0063/0066

AUTHOR: Karimov, V. A.; Makhaumov, M. N.

ORG: Uzbek Institute of Regional Medicine, AMN SSSR (Uzbekskiy institut krayevoy meditsiny AMN SSSR)

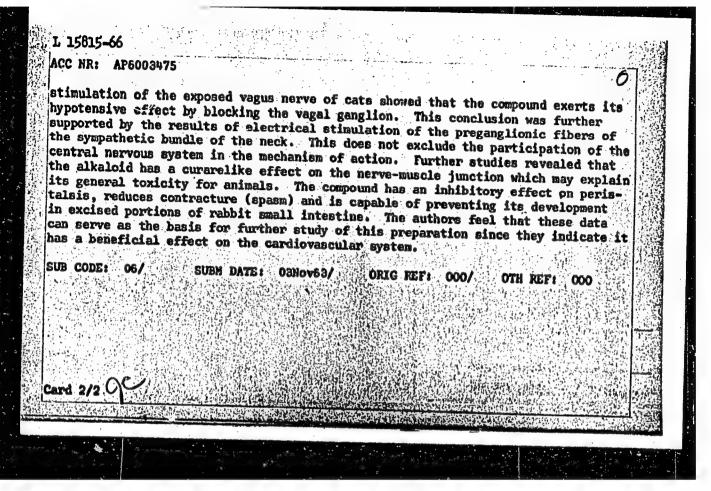
TITLE: Pharmacology of the chloro-β-chloroethylate of retronekanol

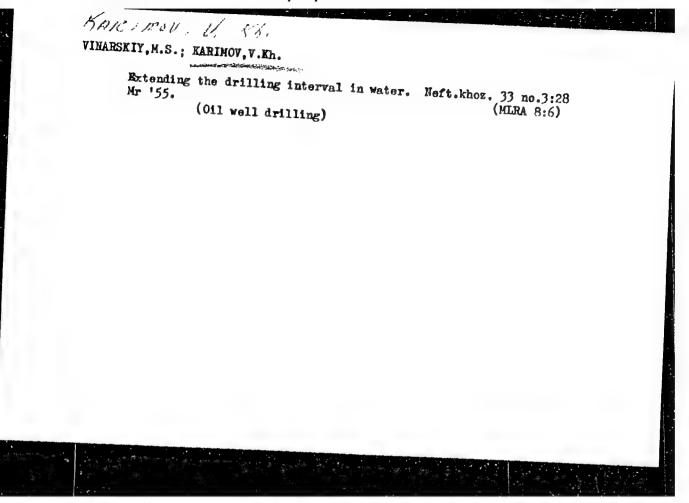
SOURCE: Meditsinskiy zhurnal Uzbekistana, no. 8, 1965, 63-66

TOPIC TAGS: pharmaceutical, pharmacology, nervous system drug, alkaloid

ABSTRACT: Findings from tests of chloro-\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$a}\$}}\$ cats, and rabbits are presented. The chloro-\$\text{\$\text{\$\$c}}\$-chloroethylate of retronekanol was first synthesized in 1962 by Akramov and Kiyamutdinova. The general effects of the alkaloid on pice (55-60 mg/kg) were initial restlessness followed by prostration, increasingly labored breathing and finally death in 10-12 minutes. The same effect in rats could only be produced with doses of 150-175 mg/kg. In small doses (0.1-20 mg/kg) the compound had a pronounced hypotensive activity in cats, the duration and insensity of the effect increasing with increased dosage. Electrical

Card 1/2





14(5)

SOV/93-58-12-4/16

AUTHOR:

Vadetskiy, Yu. V., Karimov, V.Kh., Grigor'yev, M.N., Ivanov, V.P.,

TITLE:

New Methods for the Elimination of Intense Flushing Fluid Absorption in Drilling (Novyye metody likvidatsii intensivnogo pogloshcheniya

promyvochnoy zhidkosti pri burenii skvazhin)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanoye khozyaystvo, 1958, Nr 12, pp 20-26 (USSR)

The Tatar oil workers in cooperation with the VNIIBT and TatNII In-ABSTRACT: stitutes developed successful methods for the elimination of intense flushing fluid absorption in drilling [Ref 1,2,3]. It was determined experimentally that a permeable stratum is best shut off by plugging the channels near the bore of the well and in the case of several permeable formations by plugging the lower stratum first and maintaining a dynamic balance in the well [Ref 4]. This is shown in the case of the Romashkino Oilfield (Fig 1). The negative effect of the upper strata on the cementing process can be minimized by withdrawing the fluid from the well after pumping in the cement slurry. The fluid can be removed either by air lift or by bailing. The calculations for the air lift [Ref

Card 1/3

New Methods for the Elimination (Cont.)

SOV/93-58 12-4/16

3,5,6] are made in seven steps, including the verification of the throughput of the air lift by means of Melikov's formula

 $q_{\text{maks}} = 13.4 \text{ F} \frac{h^{\text{m}}}{L} \sqrt{d - 1.45 \text{ Fw}_{\text{s}} \left[\text{m}^{3}/\text{sec}\right]}$ , where  $q_{\text{maks}}$  is the maximum fluid

through-put of the air lift, F - the area of the cross section of the annular, space, in sq m, L - the distance from the mouth of the well to the coupling,

Light the depth of the coupling below the dynamic level, created during the operation of KSE-M compressors, d - the reduced diameter of the annular cross section, and ws - the air velocity. The calculations are simplified by using special Tables 1-3. The bailing process is employed under the following condi-

tions, expressed by  $q < \frac{60V}{tsr} \begin{bmatrix} m \\ hr \end{bmatrix}$  and  $T < \frac{t}{sr} \frac{H}{60}$ , where q is the fluid requiring bailing. V - the inside area of one drilling line in  $m^3$  to

fluid requiring bailing, V - the inside area of one drilling line, in m<sup>3</sup>, t<sub>sr</sub> - the average time for lifting one drilling line, in minutes, T - the initial setting of the slurry, in hours, H - the depth at which the end of the drill pipe is set, and l<sub>sr</sub> - the average length of the drilling line. These formulas were applied to a well drilled by a 6" EBSh rig. The Petroleum Institute of the

Card 2/3

New Methods for the Elimination (Cont.)

SOV/93-58-12-4/16

Academy of Sciences USSR determined experimentally that strata of extreme permeability and subject to caving can be shut off with the aid of auxiliary casing strings called "letuchki" (Fig 2). The above techniques for the elimination of flushing fluid absorption in drilling were successfully adopted by the Tatburneft' Trust. They conclude that the techniques for the elimination of fluid absorption must be adapted to the absorption intensity, that when permeability exceeds 100 cu m/hr the stratum be plugged with cement and a dynamic level maintained in the well, and that in cases of extreme permeability and cavitation the strata be shut off with auxiliary casing or bypassed by drilling new bore holes. There are 2 figures, 3 tables, and 6 Soviet references.

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AP5009034 8/0296/64/000/006/0060/0062

AUTHOR: Karimov, Yu.

TITLE: Effect of defoliants on the yield and quality of cotton fiber in Northern Turkmenistan

SOURCE: AN TurkmSSR. 1zvestiya. Seriya biologicheskikh nauk, no. 6, 1964, 60-62

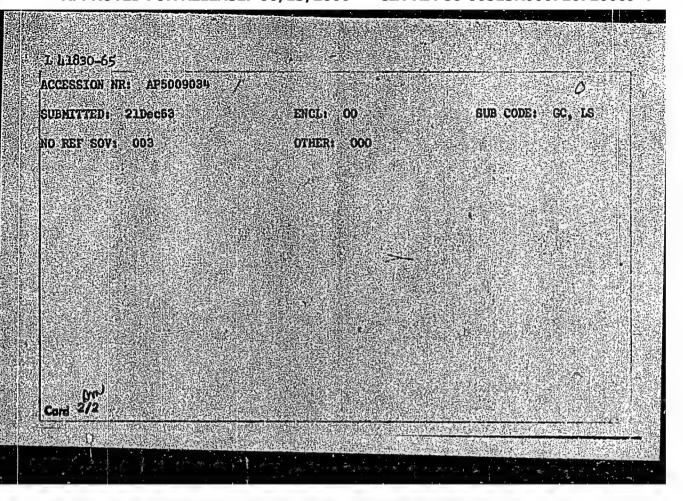
TOPIC TAGS: defoliant agent, cotton textile, magnesium compound, calcium inorganic compound, calcium cyanamide, agriculture

ABSTRACT: The best time to defoliate the 108-F variety of cotton in Northern Turkmenistan is when bolls of the 2nd to 3rd sympodia are 50 to 65 days old. To preserve the maximum yield during defoliation, weak defoliants (calcium cyanamide, free cyanamide, etc.) should be used during the first part of September. Applied at the right time and in the right way, these agents neither reduce the yield of raw cotton nor impair the quality of the fiber. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Tashauzskaya opytnaya sel'khozyaystvennaya stantsiya (Tashauz Exparimental Agricultural Station)

Card 1/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720009-4



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B/056/61/040/001/001/037 B102/B204

AUTHORS:

Karimov, Yu. S. and Shchegolev, I. F.

TITLE:

Hyperfine interaction in the diphenyl picryl hydrazyl molecule

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 40,

no. 1, 1961, 3-9

TEXT: The interaction between nuclei and unpaired electrons in the molecules of free radicals has repeatedly been studied, but, above all, via electron paramagnetic resonance, although in this way less exact results are obtained than by the nuclear resonance method. The free radical diphenyl picryl hydrazyl acts as a standard substance in electron paramagnetic spectroscopy; using this radical, the authors studied the proton resonance line structure in connection with the interaction between unpaired electrons and protons, and, in the present paper, they give a report on the results obtained. The studies were carried out with two polycrystalline specimes; one came from A. Ye. Arbuzov's laboratory, and the other from France, placed at the author's disposal by V. M. Chibrykin. Proton resonance was recorded by a regenerative detector and, after amplification and synchronous detec-Card 1/63

89196

Hyperfine interaction in the ...

S/056/61/040/001/001/037 B102/B204

tion, by a recording potentiometer of the type 3MM-09 (EPP-09). Measurements were carried out with a magnetic field of 935 oe (generated by a permanent magnet); measurements were carried out also at higher field strengths (electromagnetically generated, 2000 oe and more). The modulation frequency was 30 cps, the modulation depth, ~1.5 ce; the time constant of the phase detector was 10 sec. Measurements are graphically shown: Fig. 2 shows the typical curves recorded in a field of 935 oe at 4.2, 2.5, and 1.55°K; Fig. 3 shows the integral proton resonance curves at 935 oe and different temperatures. Similar curves were obtained at 2000 oe. This shows that the proton spectrum consists of four components: one of them has the position of the unshifted proton line, one is shifted toward lower frequencies, and two toward higher frequencies. The width of the central line is practically independent of H/T, whereas the lateral lines increase with growing H/T. Another diagram shows that the shift  $\Delta v$  is a linear function of H/T, which indicates that  $\Delta v$  is due to the paramagnetism of the unpaired electrons. numerical values of the lateral line intensities are (with an error of 15-20%) given in the table. The relative intensity of the lateral lines is independent of temperature (given H-value), but quickly decreases with growing H (to about 2000 oe); with a further increase up to 5000 oe it de-Card 2/62

Hyperfine interaction in the

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creases less quickly. At 5000 oe, such measurements were carried out at 77°K; here, the resonance line was asymmetric, and the lateral lines were weak, but more intense than at helium temperature (with the same field). The ratio between the intensities of the individual lines at 935 oe is 1:2:3:11, and at 2000 oe, it is 1:2:3:25. In agreement with theoretical considerations, the two protons of the picryl group may be ascribed to line No. 1 ( $I_1$ ), the four of the m-phenyl group to line No. 2 ( $I_2$ ), and the six of the c- and p-phenyl groups to line No. 3 ( $I_3$ ). The intensity of the central line can, as is argumented, only partly be ascribed to the existence of nonmagnetic impurities; their occurrence is unexpected, and their origin cannot be explained. The authors thank Academician P. L. Kapitsa for his interest, and A. S. Borovik-Romanov for discussions. There are 5 figures, 2 tables, and 11 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 10 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION:

Institut fizicheskikh problem Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute

of Physical Problems, Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED:

June 22, 1960

Card 3/63

24702

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S/056/61/040/005/002/019 B102/B201

AUTHORS:

Karimov, Yu. S., Shchegolev, I. F.

TITLE:

Nuclear resonance of Sn 119 in metallic tin

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 40, no. 5, 1961, 1289 - 1292

TEXT: The authors studied the problem of the anomalous line width of nuclear magnetic resonance and of line asymmetry in metallic tin to check the explanation of this effect given by Bloembergen and Rowland (Acta Metallurgica, 1, 731, 1953); these authors believed the cause to be an anisotropy of the Knight shift in metallic tin. For the purpose of separately determining the part occupied by absorption in the line width,

the authors of the present paper measured the second moment of the  $\rm Sn^{119}$  absorption line as a function of the outer magnetic field. A nuclear-resonance spectrometer (cf. ZhETF, 40, 3, 1961) was employed for the task at liquid-helium temperatures. Measurements were made on two specimens, one of which had a grain size of 10 - 35 $\mu$ , and the other had a grain size of 2 - 3 $\mu$  (i. e., the order of magnitude of the skin depth). Resonance Card 1/5

4 to 17 19 to

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24702 \$/056/61/040/005/002/019 B102/B201

Nuclear resonance of Sn 119

absorption is dependent both on  $\chi$  and on  $\chi$ " (nuclear susceptibility  $\chi = \chi' + i\chi"$ ), in metallic fine-disperse samples on  $a\chi' + b\chi"$ , where a/b is dependent upon the ratio of particle size to skin depth, and with growing grain size tends toward unity. The authors show that there must be at least one effect that reduces the influence of  $\chi'$  upon the form of the resonance lines. Fig. 1 presents the absorption lines in metallic  $\sin^{119}(x)$  for two different magnetic fields, and the curves show the integral line form. The second moment  $\Delta \chi^2$  is a function of  $H^2$ :  $\Delta \chi^2 = kH^2 + \Delta \chi^2$ . The Knight shift is proportional to H. Hence, the part of the second moment due to the anistropy of the Knight shift must be proportional to  $H^2$ . For white tetragonally crystallizing tin,  $\Delta \chi^2_{anis} = (1/45\chi^2)\chi' G^2 H^2$ , where  $\delta = (\chi_{\mu} - \chi_{\mu})/\chi_0$  expresses the anisotropy of the Knight shift;  $\chi'$  is the nuclear gyromagnetic ratio,  $\chi'$  and  $\chi'$  are the resonant frequencies of Card 2/5

Nuclear resonance of Sn 119...

24702 \$/056/61/040/005/002/019 B102/B201

Sn<sup>119</sup> in an H field being parallel or perpendicular to the tetragonal axis, respectively. If the anisotropy of the Knight shift is taken to be the only cause of the field dependence of the seconi moment,

 $k = (1/45\pi^2)\pi^2 \delta^2$ . According to the measurements,  $\delta = (1.0 \pm 0.1).10^{-3}$ .

For  $\Delta v_0^2$  1.2  $\pm$  0.2(kc/sec)<sup>2</sup> is obtained; for tin in natural isotopic composition the second moment is, however (due to dipole interaction) only 0.15 (kc/sec)<sup>2</sup>. This difference may be explained by taking into account the contribution to the second moment due to the exchange interaction between the Sn nuclei in the metal (cf. Ref. 8). A = 2.5 kc/sec is obtained for the constant of the indirect exchange interaction between adjoining nuclei. The authors thank Academician P. L. Kapitsa for his interest in the work, A. S. Borovik-Romanov for discussions, and N. N. Mikhaylov for assistance.

There are 2 figures and 8 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 8 non-Soviet-bloc. The three most important references to English-language publications read as follows: Ref. 4: A. L. Schawlow, G. E. Devlin. Phys. Rev. 113,

Card 3/5

24702
Nuclear resonance of Sn<sup>119</sup>... S/056/61/040/005/002/019
B102/B201

120, 1959; Ref. 7: N. Bloembergen, T. Rowland. Phys. Rev. <u>97</u>, 1679, 1955; Ref. 8: M. A. Ruderman, C. Kittel. Phys. Rev. <u>96</u>, 99, 1954.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskikh problem Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physical Problems, Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: December 16, 1960

Card 4/5

1.1740

24.2900

S/020/62/146/006/015/016 B107/B186

AUTHORS:

Karimov, Yu. S., Shchegolev, I. F.

TITLE:

Magnetic properties of ferrocene polymers

PERIODICAL:

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 146, no. 6, 1962, 1370-1371

TEXT: As reported in previous papers, electron paramagnetic resonance was detected in polyethane polyferrocenes and linear polyferrocenylenes (A. N. Nesmeyanov, V. O. Aorshak et al., DAN, v. 137, 1370 (1961); A. N. Nesmeyanov, A. M. Rubinshteyn et al., DAN, v. 138, 125 (1961)). In the present paper, the magnetic susceptibility of the same types of ferrocene polymers was determined for temperatures of 295 - 1.35 K and field strengths of O-13 koe (Figs. 1 and 2). The number of uncompensated spin momenta was, however, incompatible both with the number of molecules and with the number of links per molecule. As the magnetic effects were assumed to be due to impurities, great care was exercised in obtaining samples of high purity. The polyethane polyferrocene samples were supplied by A. N. Nesmeyanov, N. S. Kochetkova, R. B. Materikova, and the linear polyferroceny meanswere prepared by A. N. Nesmeyanov, V. A. Sazonova, N. V. Drozd et al. Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4012572

S/0056/64/046/001/0399/0400

AUTHORS: Karimov, Yu. S.; Shchegolev, I. F.

TITLE: Investigation of the magnetic properties of dibenzenechromium and ditoluenechromium iodides at very low temperatures

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksper. i teoret. fiz., v. 46, no. 1, 1964, 399-400

TOPIC TAGS: dibenzenechromium iodide, ditoluenechromium iodide, magnetic properties, low temperature magnetic properties, magnetic susceptibility, unpaired electron proton interaction, Curie Weiss constant, proton resonance, antiferromagnetic transition, antiferromagnetic material, adiabatic demagnetization cooling

ABSTRACT: Earlier magnetic susceptibility measurements by the authors (with V. M. Chibrikin, J. Phys. Chem. Sol. v. 24, no. 12, 1963) are extended into the temperature range from 0.1 to 1.5K by constructing apparatus for the observation of proton resonance in

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4012572

this range. Very low temperatures were obtained by adiabatic demagnetization of iron-ammonium alum. The apparatus is briefly described. The temperature was determined from the susceptibility of the paramagnetic salt, and a control experiment showed that the sample and salt temperatures were the same within the experimental error (+5%). On cooling from 1.5 to 0.75K the proton absorption line of the dibenzenechromium iodide (DBC) cation exhibited no anomalies but disappeared suddenly at (0.75 ± 0.03)K. A similar disappearance was observed for ditoluenechromium iodide (DTC) at  $(0.33 \pm 0.03)$ K. Although the negative sign of the Curie-Weiss constant and the simple crystal structure of both compounds suggest that the disappearance may be due to a transition to the antiferromagnetic state, a careful attempt to observe a proton resonance signal in the absence of an external magnetic field was unsuccessful. Possible reasons for the absence of the signal are advanced, and it is concluded that at very low temperature DBC and DTC are not normal antiferromagnets. "We thank Academician P. L. Kapitsa and A. S.

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4012572

Borovik-Romanov for their helpful discussions."

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskikh problem AN SSSR (Institute of

Physics Problems AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 27Nov63

DATE ACQ: 26Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 001

Card 3/3

L 16093-65 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pc-4/Pr-4/Pt-10
IJP(c)/ESD(t)/SSD/AFWL JD/JG/GG/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5000320 8/0056/64/047/005/1721/1726

AUTHORS: Karimov, Yu. S.; Shchegolev, I. P.

TITLE: Antiferromagnetism of dibenzene chromium lodide

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 47, no. 5, 1964, 1721-1726

TOPIC TAGE: organic paramagnet, magnetic ordering, low temperature research, antiferromagnetism, proton magnetic resonance, spin lattice relaxation, relaxation time

ABSTRACT: As part of a general search for organic paramagnets in which magnetic ordering can be observed at low temperatures, the authors investigated in detail the behavior of dibenzene chromium iodice using a modification of an instrument that permits investigation of nuclear and electronic resonances in the temperature interval from 0.08 to 1.5K, and described by the authors earlier

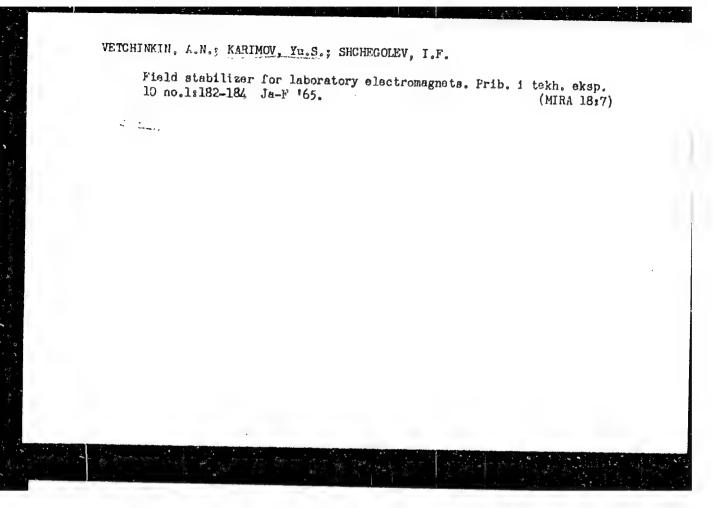
Card 1/3

L 16093-65 ACCESSION NR: AP5000320

2/3

(ZhETF v. 46, 399, 1964). The modification was made to improve the thermal contact between the spoiling salt and the sample. The measurements were made at 80 Acs frequency, and the line width was defined as the distance between the maximum values of the derivative of the absorption line. An attempt was made to observe proton resonance in a zero magnetic field, by effecting a slow frequency sweep of the threshold generator and using frequency modulation. An absorption line was observed at T = 0.19K, with two peaks, and with a signal approximately two orders of magnitude weaker than the signal in the paramagnetic region. The most probable cause of such a behavior is the appreciable increase in the spin-lattice relaxation time as the sample goes over into a magnetically ordered state, as a result of which the proton resonance can be noticeably saturated. It is concluded therefore that dibenzene chromium iodide goes over into an antiferromagnetic state at 0.75°K. The magnetic structure of the ordered state is discussed and a crystallographic structure is proposed for this substance. It is pointed out that the

L 16093-65 ACCESSION NR: AP5000320 crystallographic structure of this substance is not known; but the data on the structure of ditoluol chromium lodide can be used for an estimate of the possible ordered structure. "We are grateful to Academician P. I. Kapitsa and A. S. Borovik-Romanov for interest in the work and for useful discussions . We thank V. M. Chibrikin for supplying pure samples of dibenzene chromium iodide." Orig. art, has: 5 figures and 1 formula. ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskikh problem Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physics Problems; Academy of Sciences SSSR) SUBMITTED: 17Jun64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: EM, SS BR REP SOV: 004 OTHER: 004 3/3 Cord



ACC NR: AP6030245 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0394/66/004/007/0062/0064

AUTHOR: Karimov, Yu. Yu.

ORG: Contral Asia Scientific Research Institute of Agricultural Economy (Sredne-aziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ekonomiki sel'skogo khozyaystva)

TITLE: Effectiveness of the use of mineral fortilizers for cotton plant in the Uzbok SSR

SOURCE: Khimiya v sel'skom khozyaystve, v. 4, no. 7, 1966, 62-64

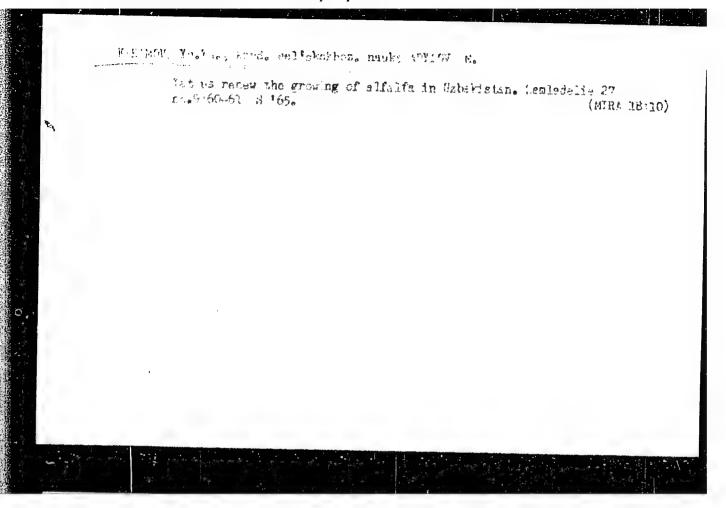
TOPIC TAGS: cotton plant, fortilizor, agriculture crop

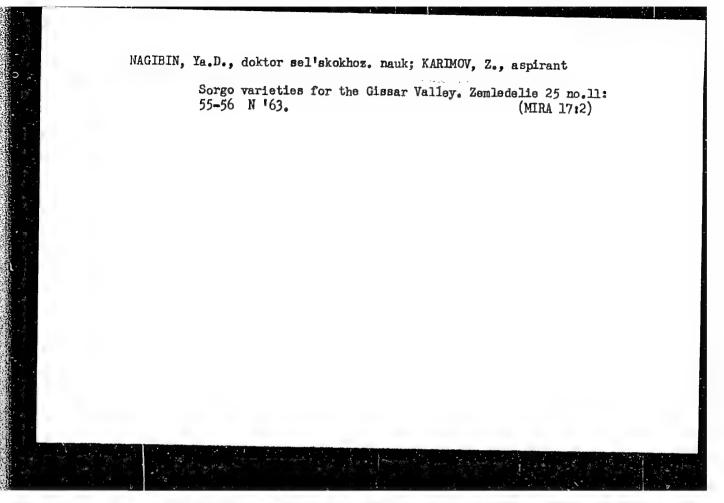
AESTRACT: The advantages of the use of mineral fertilizers (nitrogen and P2O5) for cotton plant by various collective farms in various regions of the Uzbok SSR over the last 30 years are described. Experiments on soil productivity conducted for many years by SoyuzNIKhI in various cotton-growing areas showed that the systematic use of mineral fortilizers has doubled the yield of cotton plant as compared to unfortilized areas. Experimental data and farm production practice load to the conclusion that at the present time, about one-half of the yield of raw cotton in the Uzbok SSh is due to the use of mineral fortilizers by the state and collective farms. Orig. art. has: 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 02/ SUBM DATE: 03Jun65

Card 1/1

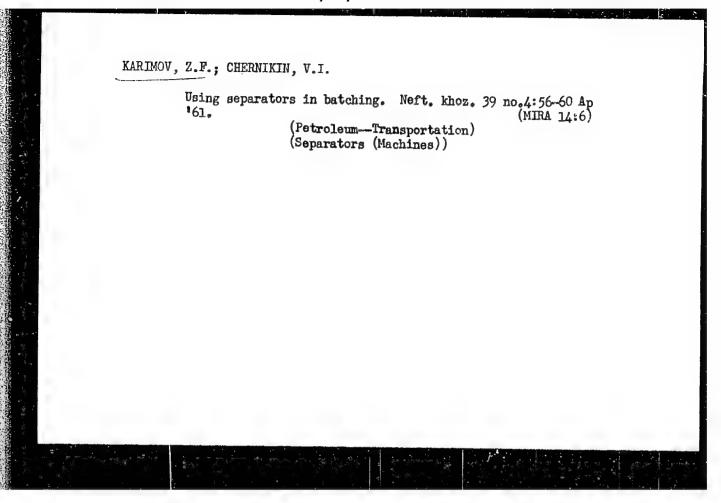
12.662 + 3.162 :300

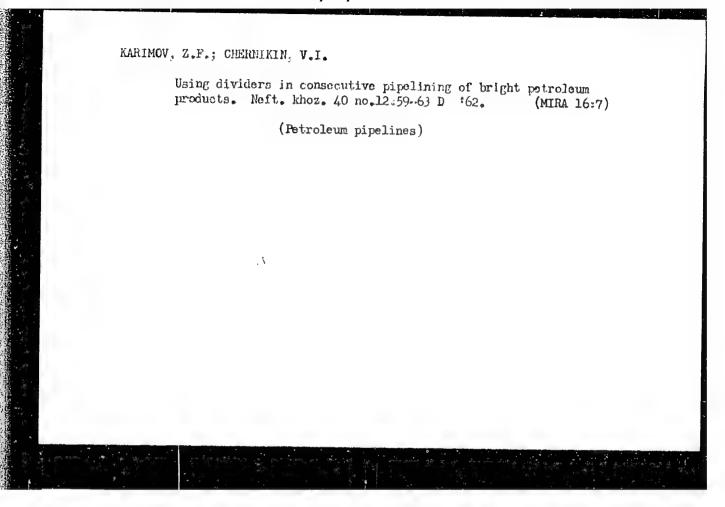


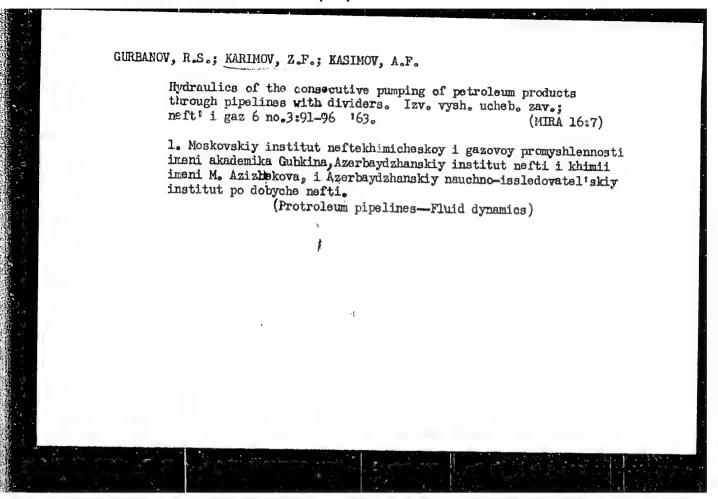


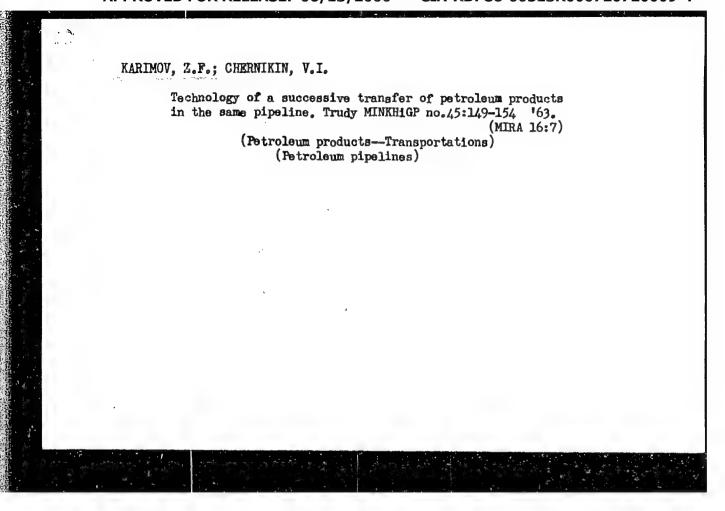
Consecutive piping using spacers for petroleum and petroleum products having shear stress. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; neft' i gaz 5 no.8:91-94, '62. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimichesko i gazovoy promyshlennosti im. akademika I.M.Gubkina.

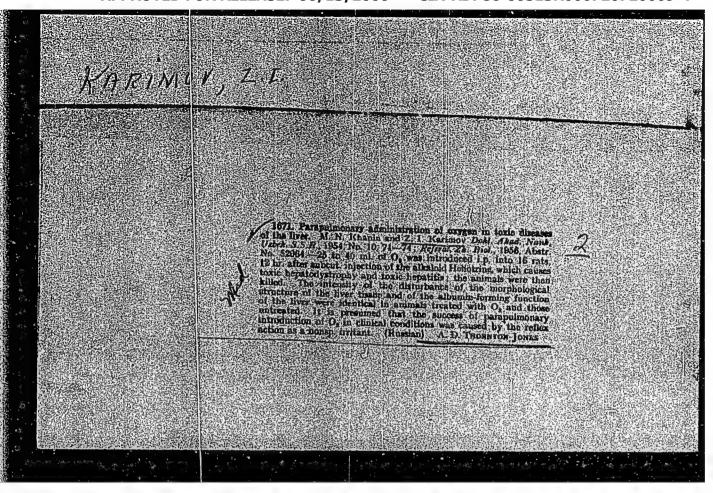








APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720009-4"



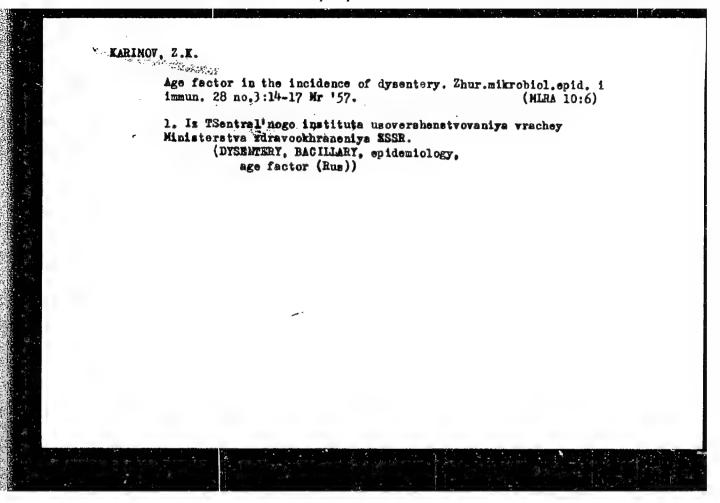
#### KARIMOV, Z.K.

Effect of the sanitary condition of the source on the intensiveness of the epidemic process in dysentery. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun 28 no.2:68-72 F 157 (MLRA 10:4)

1. Iz kafedry epidemiologii TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

(DYSENTERY, epidemiol.

eff, of sanitary cond. of source of infect. on epidemic process)



#### KARIMOV, Z.K.

Epidemiological role of adults in infecting infants with bacillary dysentery, Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 28 no.3:17-20 Hr 157.

(MIRA 10:6)

1. Iz tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

(DYSENTERY, BACILLARY, epidemiology, role of adults in inf. infect. (Rus))

KARIMOV, Z.K.; BELIKOVA, V.P.

Incidence of dysentery among children in nurseries and at home. Zhur. mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 29 no.3:126 Nr '58. (MIRA 11:4)

KARIMOV, Z.K.; NOGOVITSINA, P.S.; ZHELTUKHIN, Ye.N.

Seasonal nature of viral hepatitis (Botkin's disease).

Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 33 no.11:140-143 N '62.

(MIRA 17:1)

l. Iz 1-go Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo institutaimeni Sechenova i Tul'skoy gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii.

KARIMOV, Z.K.; NOGOVITSINA, P.S.; ZHELTUKHIR, Ye.R.

Age related structure of viral hepatitis (Botkin's disease) morbidity. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 40 n0.4:136-139
Ap '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Iz I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni Sechenova i Tul'skoy gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii.

KARIMOV, Z. K. Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Epidemiological characteristics of dysentry in the city of Podol'sk and measures to combat it." Mos,1957. 18 pp 21 cm. (Min of Health USSR. Central Inst for Advanced Training of Physicians). 200 copies. (KL, 23-57, 117)

-128-

KARIMOV, ZH. KH.

PA 11T83

USSR/Equations, Differential Mathematics, Applied

Apr 1947

"The Periodic Solution of Nonlinear Differential Equations of the Parabolic Type," Zh. Kh. Karimov, 2 pp

"CR Acad Sci" Vol LVI, No 2

Mathematic discussion, sequel to author's article in the No 5 (1940) issue

11183

MESHCHERINA, Ye.M.; YEY, B.N.; KARIMOV, Z.M.

Some data on internal leishmaniasis in Mary Province. Zdrav. Turk. 5 no.1:15-17 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz Ashkhabadskogo instituta epidemiologii i gigiyeny (dir. - dotsent Ye.S.Popova).

(MARY PROVINCE—KALA-AZAR)

YEY, B.N.; ALAKHVERDYANTS, S.A.; KARIMOV, Z.M.

Improving the biological method of applying predatory helminthophagous fungi in ancylostomiasis. Izv. AN Turk. SSR. Ser. biol. nauk no.1:70-72 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Ashkhabadskiy institut epidemiologii i gigiyeny. (HOOKWORM DISEASE) (FUNGI, PREDATORY)

MESHCHERINA, Ye.M. (Belova); YEY, B.N.; KARIMOV, Z.M.

New foot of visceral leishmaniasis in Mary Province of the Turkmen S.S.R. Med.paraz.i paraz.bol. no.5%597-599 61.

(MIRA 14%10)

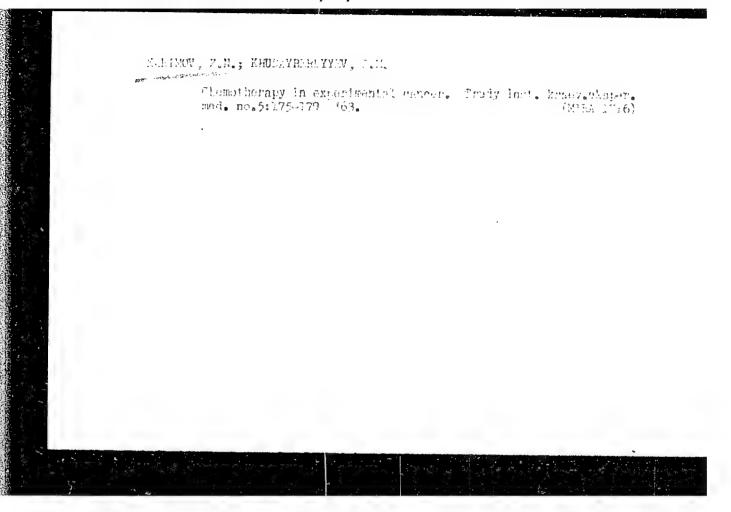
1. Iz Ashkhabadskogo instituta epidemiologii i giglyeny Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Turkmenskoy SSR (dir. instituta Y2S. Popova).

(MARY PROVINCE-KALA-AZAR)

# KARIMOV, Z.N.

Immunization of the experimental animals by intravenous injection of the poison of the Vipera lebetina after an injection of heparin. Uzb. biol. zhur. 6 no.3:51-57 '62. (MIRA 15:6,

1. Institut krayevoy eksperimental noy meditsiny AN UzSSR. (HEPARIN) (VENOM)



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720009-4"

KARIMOV, Z.N.; CAVCHENKO, S.S.; YEDLICHKA, A.E.

Picture of peripheral blood and its congulation time in rabbits with a transplanted estecgenic sercose. Trudy Inct. kraev. eksper. med. no.5:184-187 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

KARIMOV, Z.N.; SUBKHANKULOVA, F.B.

Content of protein fractions in the blood serum in rabbits with a transplented osteogenic sercoma. Trudy Inst. kraev. eksper. med. no.5:188-191 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

KHANIN, M.N., prof.; BURSHTEYN, Ch.I., dotsent; KARIMOV, Z.N., dotsent; KINEL', V.I., assistent; MANKUS, T.G., assistent; SHAFRINA, K.A., assistent; RASULEV, Sh.I., assistent; PANKOVA, L.P., assistent

Development of radiation sickness in animals following X-irradiation. Med.zhur. Uzb. no.11:11-16 N '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. - prof. M.N.Khanin) i kafedry rentgenologii i meditsinskoy radiologii (zav. - prof. S.A.Molchanov) Tashkentskogo gosudaratvennogo meditsinskogo instituta. (RADIATION SICKNESS)

# "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720009-4

KARIMOV. Z. V.

KARIMOV, 2.V.

The planning, calculation, and remuneration of the work of rural students. Politekh.obuch. no.8:31-37 Ag '57. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Zaveduyushchiy Chekmagushevakim rayonom Bashkirskoy ASSR.
(Agriculture--Study and teaching) (Student emoloyment)

37755-66 ACC NR: SOURCE CODE: UR/0392/66/000/002/0079/0080 AP6028238 (N) Bongard, E. M.; Geller, L. I.; Karimova, A. Kh.; Fodrez, Z. G. ORG: Ufa Scientific Research Institute of Hygiene and Occupational Diseases (Ufimskiy NII gigiyeny i professional nykh zabolevaniy) Vibration sickness of polishers SOURCE: Kazanskiy meditsinskiy zhurnal, no. 2, 1966, 79-80 TOPIC TAGS: biologic vibration effect, physiological parameter, industrial medicine, drug treatment, metal polishing, nervous system ABSTRACT: Workers occupied in polishing metal parts by pressing the parts manually onto a rotating abrasive disc were affected by vibration sickness. The disc rotated at a velocity of 5,700 rpm, the vibration frequency was 96 cycles, and the amplitude of vibrations 0.33 mm; the polishers were thus exposed to the action of high-frequency vibrations with unfavorable characteristics. The clinical symptoms exhibited by the workers corresponded to those described in the literature. In addition to general symptoms (tiredness, irritability, headaches), the workers exhibited local symptoms affecting principally the hands and arms, which included anesthesia, spastic vascular disturbances, lowering of the temperature of the skin, etc. Depending on the severity of the vasovegetative and angiospastic distrubances, the patients developed a mild or pronounced pain syndrome. Clinical treatment of the patients comprised Card 1/2 UDC: 616-057-613-644

### "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720009-4

ACC NR. AF6028238

administration of nicotinic acid, pachycarpine, and vitamine B<sub>1</sub> as well as application of novocain, galvanodiathermy, therapy with paraffin, and treatment with ultra-high frequency current. In the majority of cases the workers could not resume employment as polishers even after treatment without recurrence and aggravation of vibration sickness. [JPRS: 36,932]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 002

# "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720009-4

KARIMOVA, A.K.

USGR/Pharmacology. Toxicology. Toxicology.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 8, 1958,37726

Author : Drogichina E. A. Karimova A. K. Inst : Not given

Title : Clinical Granozan Intoxication (K klinike in-

toksikatsii granozanom)

Orig Pub : Gigiyena i sanitariya, 1956, No 4, 31-34

Abstract : A case of granozan (ethyl mercuric chloride) intoxication of a family as a result of mis-

takenly consuming bread from treated seed, 2 other cases of intoxication by the same poison in unknown circumstances are described. The light cases were characterized by gingivitis, tremor, mercuric erethism; the more serious cases were marked by myelopolyneuritis, and even encephalomyopolyneuritis with manifestation of tetraparesis.

Clinical Section, Inst Labor Hygiene and Openpational Diseases AMH 5552?

### "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720009-4

15-57-4-5138

Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 4, Translation from:

pp 150-151 (USSR)

AUTHOR:

Karimova, A. K.

TITLE:

Variation of Petroleum Composition from Vtoroy Baku With Sulfide Content (Zavisimost' sostava neftey

Vtorogo Baku ot soderzhaniya v nikh sery)

PERIODICAL:

Tr. Vses. neft. n.-i. geologorazved. in-ta, 1955, Nr 95, pp 384-396

ABSTRACT:

Bibliographic entry

Card 1/1

# KARIMOVA, A. Koun(Maskva)

Oxygen therapy in occupational myositia. Vrach.delo no.11:1211-1213 Nº58 (MIRA 12:1)

1. Institut gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zavolevaniy AMN SSSR. (OXYGEN--THERAPEUTIC USE) (MUSCIES--DISEASES)

# "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720720009-4

KARITEVA, D. K.

Stellar Astronomy, St r Catalogs (3072)

Spobelel. Gos. Astron. Inst. Im. Shternberga, To. 35, 1963, pp 28-34

Proper Notions of 67 Stars

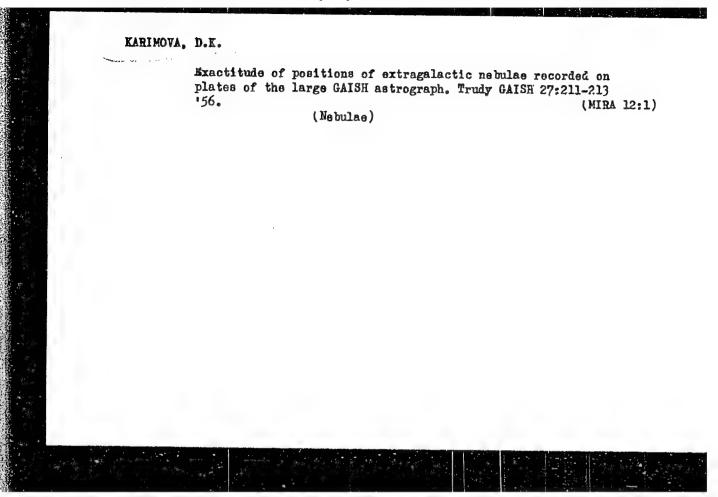
Prop r motions of 67 stars were detorabled from societies and photographic entrings.

SO: Refor ativney Zhurnd -- Astronomica I Geodosiva, No. 4, 1954 (W-30907)

KARIMOVA, D. K.

Dissertation: "Use of Trace Elements of Bindings for the Determination of Natural Movements of Stars With Reference to Non-galactic Nebulae." Cand Phys-Math Sci, Moscow Order of Lenin State U imeni M. V. Lomonosov, 12 May 54. Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 3 May 54.

SO: SUM 284, 26 Nov 1954



VORONTSOV-VEL'YAMINOV, B.A.; DOKUCHAYEVA, O.D.; YEFREMDV, Yu.I.;
KOZARENKO, B.I.; KARIMOVA, D.K.; KOSTYAKOVA, Ye.B.; LOZINSKIY, A.M.;
MANOVA, G.A.; TSITSIN, F.A.; SHAROV, A.S.

Observations of Arend-Roland's comet (1956 h). Astron.tsir. no.180:2-4 My '57. (NIRA 13:4)

1. Gosudarstvennyy astronomicheskiy institut im. P.K. Shernberga, Moskva.

(Comets--1956)

PARENAGO, P.P.; KARIMOVA, D.K.

Proper motion of the star BD + 64°3. Astron. tsir. no.189:13-14 F 158. (MIRA 11:8)

1.Gosudrastvennyy astronomicheskiy institut im. P.K. Shternberga. (Stars--Proper motion,

13

3(1)

AUTHORS:

Artyukhina, N.M., and Karimova, D.K. SOV/33-36-1-15/31

TITLE:

Meridian Proper Motions of 161 Stars in the Region of the Belt

of Orion

PERIODICAL: Astronomicheskiy zhurnal, 1959, Vol 36, Nr 1, pp 121-128 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In the extensive table 1 the authors list the meridian proper motions of 161 stars in the region of the belt of Orion being of the spectral types 0 to A0; the probable errors are  $\leq \pm 0$ , 010. For 140 stars which can be counted as probable members of the Orion association the dispersion of proper motions and tangential velocities in each coordinate is determined under the assumption that the distance to the association is 400 ps. The dispersion of tangential velocities in both coordinates is 8-9 km/sec; this result is in good agreement with other results. The authors use publications of P.I.Bakulin Ref 4 and P.P.Parenago Ref 5 7. There are 2 tables, 1 figure, and 5 references, 4 of which are

Soviet, and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy astronomicheskiy institut imeni P.K. Shternberga (State Astronomical Institute imeni P.K. Shternberg)

SUBMITTED: April 11, 1958

Card 1/1

87015

3,1550 (1057,1129) 13.1520 (1662,1168) S/034/60/000/209/002/009 E032/E114

AUTHORS:

Kostyakowa, Ye.B., and Karimova, D.K.

TITLE:

Spectrophotometry of Mars During the 1958 Opposition

PERIODICAL: Astronomicheskiy tsirkulyar, 1960, No. 209, pp. 8-10

TEXT: On November 19-20, 1958 seven spectrograms of Mars were obtained using the slit quartz spectrograph ACΠ-6 (ASP-6) (dispersion 240 Å/min at Hγ) set up at the Newtonian focus of the (dispersion 240 Å/min at Hγ) set up at the Newtonian focus of the 70 cm parabolic reflector. Agfa-Astro unsens. and Agfa-Astro Panchrom. plates were used (exposure 1-9 min). The spectra were expanded (from 0.2 to 0.6 mm) with the aid of a motor which displaced the plate holder at a constant speed. The spectrograph's slit width was 0.2 mm, i.e. 1/10th of the diameter of the image of Mars at the slit. The longitude of the central meridian of the planet during the observations was 950. α Aur was chosen as the comparison object. The spectrograms were calibrated with the aid of the spectrosensitometer MCΠ-73<sup>22</sup>(ISP-73). All the photographs were developed at the same time and characteristic curves were plotted for different wavelengths, although in the final analysis an average curve was taken for each type of plate since the departures of the separate curves from the average curve Card 1/3

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lay within the experimental error. For each spectrum of Mars and the corresponding spectrum of  $\alpha$  Aur the relative spectrophotometric gradient  $\Delta G$  was calculated. The final results are summarised in the following table.

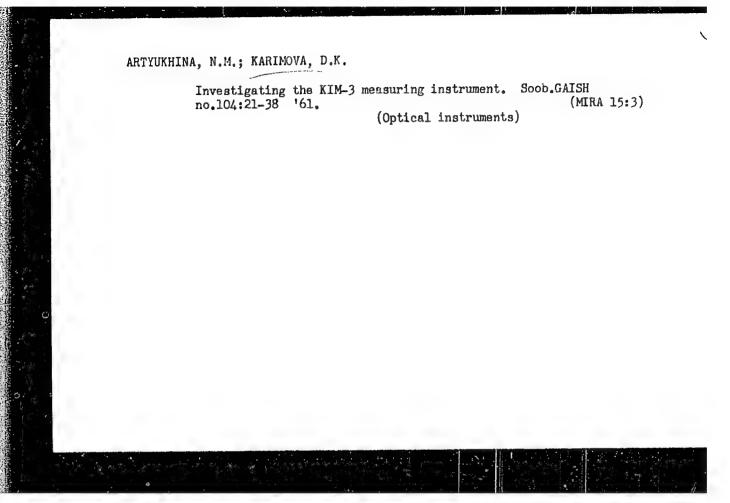
Number	Type of Plate	<b>∆</b> G	ΔC
12345	Agfa - Astro unsens"""- Agfa - Astro Panchrom.	+0.92 ) +0.99 ) +0.99 ) +0.99 ) +1.26 )	+0.97 ± 0.02
6 7	es Π <sub>ess</sub> <sub>as</sub> R <sub>ass</sub>	+1.20 ) +1.14 ) Average	+1.07 ± 0.05

Using the temperature and spectrophotometric gradient scales accepted at the present time, it was found that the absolute spectrophotometric gradient of  $\alpha$  Aur was  $G_* = 2.64-2.78$ . The finally adopted value was  $G_* = 2.70$ . On this basis the average absolute Card 2/3





# Dispersion of velocities in the direction toward the center of the Galaxy. Soob.GAISH no.118:59-64, 162. (MIRA 15:8) (Stars—Motion in line of sight)



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A.N.Deich's object. Astron. tsir. no. 259:2 S 163. (MIRA 17:5)

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\$/2623/62/000/118/0059/0064

AUTHOR: Karimova, D. K.

TITLE: Dispersion of velocities in the direction of the center of the Galaxy

SOURCE: Moscow. Univ. Gos. astron. Inst. Soobshch., no. 118, 1962, 59-64

TOPIC TAGS: astronomy, astrophysics, Galaxy, galactic center, stellar velocity

ABSTRACT: The dispersion of velocities  $O_R'$  can be determined in the direction of the center of the Galaxy without using the proper motions of stars by knowing the radial velocities alone. This is not strictly true, however, if a small region is selected near the center of the Galaxy, although it is shown that the tangential component of space velocity, not taken into account, is small and an adequate approximation of  $O_R'$  can be made. In this study the investigated regions were bounded by small circles  $30^\circ$  distant from the center and anticenter of the Galaxy. The stars selected had known radial velocities, spectral type and luminosity class, making it possible to combine stars into groups without mixing those belonging to different sequences on the Hertzsprung-Russell diagram. The values of the dispersions in km/sec for the various luminosity classes, corrected for the influence of errors in determination of radial velocities, are given in Table 1 of the original. Table 2 gives the dispersions for various spectral types of stars in luminosity 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4038540

inosity classes III and V. Both tables give the probable error in determination of the dispersion. It is noted that the derived values are somewhat understated due to failure to take into account the influence of the projection of the tangential component on the direction center - anticenter of the Galaxy. "This study was made at the behest of P. P. Parenago". Orig. art. has: I formula,

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AZIMOV, S.A.; KARIMOVA, R.; LOZHKIN, O.V.

Angular correlations of fragments and light particles in nuclear fission. Izv. AN Uz. SSR. Ser.fiz.-mat.nauk 7 no. 6:35-39 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Institut yadernoy fiziki AN UzSSR.

AZIMOV, S.A.; GORICHEV, P.A.; KARIMOVA, R.

Multiplicity of fragment formation at an incident proton energy of 660 Mev. Izv. AN Uz. SSR. Ser.fiz.-mat.nauk 7 no. 6:40-45 163. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Institut yadernoy fiziki AN UzSSR.

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GW

SOURCE CODE: UR/2561/65/000/021/0036/0041

AUTHOR: Dolgin, I. M.; Karimova, G. U.

34

ORG: none

TITLE: Distribution of specific and relative humidity in the central sector of the  $\underline{\text{Arctic}}_{\text{V}}$ 

SOURCE: Leningrad. Arkticheskiy i antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut. Problemy Arktiki i Antarktiki, no. 21, 1965, 36-41

TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric humidity, radiosonde, troposphere, anticyclone

ABSTRACT: Atmospheric observations made over the Chelyuskin Cape, Tiksi Bay, and Dixon Island were investigated using radiosonde methods. The study shows that the specific humidity increases to some extent in the lower atmospheric layer in thickness and slowly decreases in the higher layers with increase in altitude. In January, the specific humidity at the Chelyuskin Cape is 0.4 g/kg and 0.6 g/kg for low and 3 km altitudes, respectively. In layers at altitudes of 1-5 km, the vertical gradient is approximately -0.12 g/kg/100 m, whereas in the upper troposphere it is -0.03 g/kg/100 m. Near the earth, the relative humidity during the whole year usually exceeds 80%; however, during the strong anticyclones it may be as low as 2-4% in the lower 500m layer. During the warm seasons, the vertical gradients are positive for magnitudes 0.5-1.4%/

Card 1/2

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